

THE COST OF EMANCIPATION.—The exp

determination of Mr. Lincoln to accept of peace which does not include in its terms freedom of the entire negro race in America renders it worth while to inquire what will be the cost of such forced emancipation? If the people of the North are determined to free negro, and are willing to devote their energies to this end, it is still proper to inquire if cannot be accomplished by a cheaper method than that proposed by the rejection of

The restoration of the Union is an object dear to the true patriot that he will have no account the cost of such a work. But it is evident that this is not the ultimate aim of the party.

lower. Under cover of this, the people here tend to put their resources into the trust funds and to send their money to the States. In this, the people are still willing to endure labor and sacrifice. But the mask has been thrown off, and Mr. Lincoln, over his own nature, has declared "to whom it may concern" that he is not going to be deceived in his billions of peace. Are the people in this country prepared to purchase the freedom of the negro at such a fearful cost?

The acknowledged debt of the United States is \$1,300,000,000. The Federal Reserve Bank has \$1,935,900,000, or, factually, less than one-third of the million dollars. This would buy every slave in the country at about five hundred dollars apiece, but they are not yet free. The actual cost is greater than this, but these are colossal figures, and I do not wish to dwell on them. The annual interest in this at six per cent

The total annual income of the United States Treasury, from all sources, beginning with 1840 and ending when Mr. Lincoln was elected President, was \$27,583,000 per annum. This sufficed to pay \$25,000,000 per annum, maintaining the government in all its branches. These expenses will now be more than doubled when the war is closed. Take all the other expenses for such things as lands; add to the highest possible tax on imports of sugar, tea, coffee, sugar, and other comforts shall an enormous advance on all former prices, of silks, linens, and worsteds shall go beyond the means of the purse, and then you will find it needful for the

government. You have not paid one dollar for the interest of this vast debt. It is true that the customs, usually devoted to paying the government expenses, have been set apart for interest but those who have gone through this will know that the place of that money must be supplied before it can be so used. It cannot be denied that after the war is closed the sum totaling the revenue from customs will fall far short of supporting the annual expenses of the government.

and seventeen million dollars to be raised every year by taxation on the industry of the country. Heretofore this issue has been dodged, while the government is borrowing, it may be partially evaded; but soon it must be squarely met. There is much sophistry used in regard to the method by which this money will be raised; but the burden itself looms up as a menace mainly in the future, and the people have soon begun to feel its weight as it rolls upon them. Every laboring man's income will be more than tithed, and no kindly spun thread will then persuade him, that his

No amount of the most arduous legislation, or scheme the working man from the present of this grim spectre. It will seize the butter from his bread. It will take the sugar from his tea and coffee. Nay, these beverages themselves will be so forgotten luxuries among the poor as to be used only on holidays and state occasions. The farmer, the mechanic, the teacher, the merchant, each must give one day's work in ten to buy off this inexorable tyrant. The sharp contrasts of the old world have given up

men choose to hide this oppression from the people, and it is now everywhere admitted that death him self is not more certain than the visit of the tax gatherer. And this is not for one year or two, or ten, but for a life-time. I feel the sad circumstance on every estate which goes down through the generations by inheritance. Nothing so sagaciously can evade it. Even a child of fortune little less than a beggar, or a scion of his transitory riches, is to give or to sacrifice, and still to leave the sad burden in his fearful weight for those who are to succeed him.

We have made the foregoing estimate in the mildest possible form, in order to convince even the most captious that they are paying too much for this emancipation project. We desired to show that the evidences of debt, already assumed by the authorities, have imposed a burden upon the people sufficient to fall with almost crushing weight, even if nothing be added to it. But that had not yet been told. If the war should cease to-day, and the accounts be squared, the Republican authorities then elude admit that the indebtedness growing out of it would reach

four thousand million dollars. This is more than double the figures contained in the foregoing estimate. If the average annual interest should be reduced to five per cent., the yearly requirement of interest would even then be increased million dollars. It quickens the breath to think of such sums.

The tax the annual tax would require labor of every man, woman, and child in the country, at their ordinary employment, at least one day every week. And this year after year to the end of their days. The total annual value of all the flour and meal produced in the United States is about \$100,000,000.

But this is only the amount if the war were ended to-day. Alas, it is not ended, and cannot be for long months, perhaps years, to come, the country insists upon Mr. Lincoln's continuation of negro emancipation. Can we afford to provide such an inheritance for the negro?

such a fearful cost? We say nothing about the profits of that emancipation. The working people of this country can look for little sympathy and no help from the negro race after they are freed. Their presence will be a constant burden and annoyance. They must be careful not to become the product of the white man's labor after they have taken the bonds of slavery. The burden of freedom is summed up in a release from death toll. But suppose that another year, or two, this fearful wife would free the negro, so that henceforth he could provide for himself? Is worth the sacrifice? Are the white workers

If the Union can be restored, as McClellan declares it must and shall be, without other conditions, will the people prefer Lincoln, and the chances of negro freedom, with the certainty of a double taxation for the rest of their nativities? The Tribune once endeavored to probe a series of elaborate statistics that the UNION was only worth *forty-eight cents*!

Follow this line of argument, how now will negro emancipation be worth to you? You value it at one day's work in form for yourselves and children to the end of life? Or will you take the UNION as Washington and his fathers made it, and do without negro equality for the present? You are to decide this question on the 8th of November.

*New York Journal of Commerce*

How THEY Do THINGS in ARKANSAS.—A letter from a friend at Little Rock, Ark., says that

You would be amused to see some of the Rackensawkers. A company of Union guerrillas, the "Mountain Feds," as the rebels call them, were organized in front of the court-house last Tuesday. The Captains of the different squads led their men together and addressed them. One of the candidates then gave the order: "O you fellows that belongs to this yer crowd, march into one strig to tiber side of the road." No count from one end to the other. The rival candidate was gone through with the first candidate and was gone through to chains and the gallows.

subsidized the rear of the ship, and the captain spoke out again, once forward to the center of the line bulged out, then one side would rush up a little with staring eyes, and finally the whole line subsided into a corkscrew. One individual spoke up—"Captain, I reckon yer 'lected," "I caltute," and the Capt. promptly installed himself, saying, "You fellows kin now be sworn in and come in the morning and get yer amputation and rations." "I say the ship we growin' to have guns?" asked one

the privates. "Don't know anything about that, but you kin git your ammunition and fixations."

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KANSAS CITY, Oct. 29.

By a private dispatch to J. L. Sanderson is learned that Price burned Fort Lincoln in his retreat, and destroyed a large amount of his Mr. Sanderson lost a number of stage horses and his agent took his stock and coaches out of Fort Scott, fearing an attack might be made on that place. Fort Lincoln is about fifteen miles

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 20.—Sixty-seven prisoners, taken at the battle of Brush Creek and the Blue, arrived on Thursday in charge of Colonel Hogan, of the 19th Kansas State Militia. Among them was a nephew of the rebel General Shelby, who is apparently an orderly, intelligent young man. He was acting as a spy, and was captured while carrying dispatches. Also, a captain, two lieutenants, and an assistant surgeon. They are now under guard at the fort. The colored troops ka-

A boy 13 years old died in Chichester H., recently, who weighed 385 pounds. It took 112½ feet of boards to make his coffin. It was so large that it could not be taken into a house. The corpse was hoisted upon a truck and carried to the coffin outside the house.

Four pounds of mace and 1056 ounces of cloves  
boiling, one pound and six ounces by roasting  
and one pound and four ounces by fising.







PORT OFFICE, IN DIST. OF KENTUCKY,  
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 4, 1866.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., having been advised by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that my construction of the meaning of the act, in relation to the stamp duty on express receipts, is different from that held by the Department, and that my method of carrying my former decision into effect, being in violation of the law, I have been obliged to place a new stamp for each receipt. Express Companies should attend and cancel a second stamp for each receipt again.

Very respectfully,  
PHILIP SPEED,  
Collector Internal Revenue Dist. of Ky.

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## RIVER NEWS.

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PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Ste. Clie.	Holmes, Conn.
Ste. Co. Pader.	Gilbert, Tenn.
Moar, Cin.	W. H. Johnson, Tenn.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Ste. Clie.	Holmes, Conn.
Moar, Cin.	W. H. Johnson, Tenn.
Ste. Co. Pader.	Gilbert, Tenn.
Ste. Clie.	Holmes, Conn.
Moar, Cin.	W. H. Johnson, Tenn.
Ste. Co. Pader.	Gilbert, Tenn.

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 Automobiles, **Chicago, and New Orleans.**  
**COUGLAR PACKETS & 1 MAIL LINE**  
**FOR CINCINNATI.**  
 Leave Cincinnati for **Montgomery, Mobile, Texas,**  
 The magnificent passenger steamers  
**W. H. WHEELER** and **W. H. WHEELER**  
**G. N. LYTLE.** — **Motor.**  
 Mail and passenger service leave for  
 Cincinnati **at 11 o'clock A. M.** and the steamers  
**W. H. WHEELER** and **W. H. WHEELER**  
 and passenger apply on board or to  
**W. H. WHEELER & CO., Agents,**  
 Office at the **Whitcomb, foot of Third.**  
**W. H. WHEELER, Enrollment, and Verdict.**  
 The magnificent passenger steamers, **H. H.**  
**BLAKE, Blackie, Motor,** will leave the  
 city **at 11 o'clock A. M.** and the steamers  
**W. H. WHEELER** and **W. H. WHEELER**  
 will leave **at 12 o'clock P. M.** and the steamers  
**W. H. WHEELER** and **W. H. WHEELER**  
**CROPPER PATTON & CO., Agents.**  
**3668. 1864.**  
**OSVILLE and HENDERSON**  
 1864.

**S. S. MAILBOATS**  
Wensboro, Evansville, and Henderson,  
conducting at Evansville with the  
and Evansville Packets,  
and Hellenah steamers, WILLIAM STEAK  
KASONS will leave every Tuesday, Wednesday,  
and Saturday, at 10 o'clock P. M.

**NOTICE.**  
English and papers will be at the P. M. steamers  
every Friday P. M., on the boat will be  
be after that time any circumstances. Ladies  
of ladies, children, etc., will be left with the  
the family, between a cabin and the river  
every P. M.

**J. F. BUNCH, Sup't.**

**FURS! FURS!**

AT

**LOW PRICES.**

STOCK RETURNED FROM THE EAST, I  
am receiving a large stock of

**COATS, DRESS, HATS, CAPS AND**

**ES' FURS, HATS, CAPS, AND  
ENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,**  
Which were bought during "Panic week" at very  
low prices.  
We want of Furs will find it to their interest to  
buy early.

**WM. F. OSBORN,**  
225 Main st., between Second and Third.



